

would not be agreed to by the counties. One of these judges was as much as Baltimore could ask. Mr. A. then asked to reply briefly to the argument of the gentleman from Howard. He said that the labors of the Court of Appeals had been vastly increased of late years, and would require the entire attention of the justices for the whole year, and leave no time to attend to circuit duties. The appellate judges were now required to give written opinions in all cases, but this was not the case under the old system, where the judges only gave written opinions when they deemed it necessary. The statistics of the gentleman from Howard, (Mr. Merrick,) in relation to the Supreme Court did not go far enough to enable a proper conclusion to be formed as to his argument.

Mr. Barry said there was no point of difference between the amendment of the gentleman from Harford, (Mr. Archer,) and the gentleman from Baltimore, (Mr. Gill,) except that the amendment of the latter coupled with the first seven wards of Baltimore city the counties of Baltimore, Carroll and Harford. They wanted no such community of interest. So far as Baltimore county was concerned, they desired a total segregation of interest from Baltimore city. The idea of the gentleman from Baltimore, as stated by the gentleman from Harford, was to secure another judge of the Appeal Court for Baltimore city.

Mr. Gill said that might be the effect.

Mr. Barry said he liked the modesty of the proposition. It probably would be the effect. But they of the county wanted nothing of it. They knew how the primary elections were managed in Baltimore, how the ballot-boxes were stuffed, and had also had a lively experience of colonization. They did not want to be brought under the influence of that class of politicians which infested those seven lower wards. They wished to be free to select their own judicial officers without any interference from Baltimore city, with which they wanted no political association. He wished to see the good old days returning, to see men on the bench, at least in the circuit in which he lived, who would not be swayed by any partisan considerations, who would hold the scales of justice with an even hand.

Mr. Garey opposed the amendment. Representatives